



**STATEMENT BY
THE HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AT THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, 7-9 DECEMBER 2011**

**Madam President,
Heads of State and Government,
H. E. the UN Secretary-General,
Honorable Ministers and Heads of Delegation,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

First let me express my deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government and People of South Africa for your warm welcome and hospitality in hosting this crucial event in this beautiful city of Durban.

Madam President,

Last year we had succeeded in adopting the ground-breaking Cancun Agreements. We have followed closely the intensive and arduous efforts in implementing the Agreements this year. However, as long as there is no certainty that nations are willing to seize this momentum in Durban for progress and committed to further move forward, these meaningful decisions are yet to be useful.

It is our moral obligation to ensure that the world will not suffer from climate change crisis. This moral standpoint has to be the basis of our work here. It is more important than any other political and economic arguments. All of us have to put forward our commitment to work together in achieving a global solution to address problems that arise from climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capability.

Madam President,

Durban is the ultimate stepping stone that is expected to produce some key deliverables:

First and foremost, Durban should guarantee the establishment of the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, for those Annex 1 parties that will not take part of the second commitment period, the establishment of their Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and Commitments is a must. Both commitments should be implemented without delay to ensure comparable efforts among all Annex I parties.

Secondly, as many of the developing countries have demonstrated actual actions on mitigation through series of domestic measures, it is in our view that a transparent MRV on NAMAs mechanism is a pivotal standpoint to address efforts to become a part of the global solution. Nevertheless, to ensure the establishment of NAMAs in developing countries, it is highly important to deliver a similarly transparent mechanism for the "Support of NAMAs from developed countries".

Third, ensuring the developed countries commitment for the implementation of the long-term finance for climate change is vital. Furthermore, we would like to stress the urgency to operationalise the Green Climate Fund, which we believe will be the centerpiece of a balanced outcome in Durban. The adoption of the Transitional Committee Report has to happen here in Durban. Subsequently, I would like to raise attention on the progress of financing for REDD+. It is in our interest to implement result-based REDD+ actions, in spite of the uncertainty of the long-term finance arrangements.

Fourth, in ensuring the implementation of Cancun adaptation framework, it is in our interest to operationalize the Adaptation Committee. It is very important for developing countries to increase their resilience on climate change. In addition, it is also important to complete the discussion on loss and damage, as well as Nairobi Work Programme.

Fifth, we are of the view that there is an urgency in the operationalization of technology mechanism and CTCN; to drive effective implementation of development and transfer of technology in developing countries. However, to do so, we need willingness of developed countries to view technology transfer beyond the very limited transactions of market place.

Madam President,

During ASEAN Summit in Bali last month which we chaired, allow me to also inform you that the ASEAN countries have adopted the ASEAN Leader's Statement on Climate Change to the COP17/CMP7. This statement is directed to address the common challenges of climate change based on the principles of CBDR and RC, where ASEAN Leaders reaffirmed their commitments towards a successful outcome of the COP 17/CMP 7.

Finally, Madam President,

The history of Asia and Africa can be traced back to the year of 1955, when the African nations join their hands in the name of solidarity with the rest of the world in Bandung, Indonesia. The momentum led to the spirit of Bandung that the great Oliver Tambo highly upheld. Today, the same spirit is still relevant, and Indonesia still holds its commitment to the African nation. Indonesia will give its utmost effort to ensure that the success of COP17/CMP7 on African soil will produce a meaningful outcome. Or as in the words of the late Minister Oliver Tambo inspired us that the fight against climate change must go on until it is won; until our world is safe, we cannot rest.

Durban, 8 December 2011